

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling a play speed in an optical disc device, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading data from an optical disc;

(b) determining whether or not the data reading in the step (a) is a sequential reading operation; and

(c) lowering a data read speed of the optical disc in accordance with whether or not the data reading has failed, when the step (b) determines that the data reading is a sequential reading operation.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the step (c) comprises the step of::

lowering the data read speed without any read re-try when it is determined that the data reading has failed.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the data reading in the step (a) is carried out at a read speed higher than a play speed, where the play speed is a predetermined basic speed.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the predetermined basic speed is a 1x speed.

5. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

(d) storing the data read in the step (a) temporarily and sequentially in a buffer; and

wherein the data reading is stopped when an overflow occurs in the buffer, and is resumed from a position where the data reading has stopped previously after a predetermined time elapses or when the data in the buffer is reduced to a predetermined amount or less.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the step (c) lowers the data read speed, if the data reading has failed when the data reading is resumed from the stopped position in the step (a).

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the determination of whether or not the data reading has failed is based on whether or not a reading of data addresses from the optical disc has failed.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the data addresses are sub-Q information when the optical disc is a CD, or ID information when the optical disc is a DVD.

9. A method for controlling a play speed in an optical disc device, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading data from an optical disc;

(b) determining whether or not a play speed of the read data equals a predetermined basic speed; and

(c) lowering a data read speed when the play speed equals the predetermined basic speed and the data reading has failed.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein in the step (a), the data reading is stored in a sequential fashion, and the data reading is stopped temporarily when a data overflow occurs in a buffer, and is resumed from a position where the data reading has stopped previously after a predetermined time elapses or when the data in the buffer is reduced to a predetermined amount or less; and

wherein the step (c) lowers the data read speed, if the data reading has failed when the data reading is resumed from the stopped position in the step (a).

11. The method according to claim 9, wherein the determination of whether or not the data reading has failed is based on whether or not a reading of data addresses from the optical disc has failed.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the data addresses are sub-Q information when the optical disc is a CD, or ID information when the optical disc is a DVD.

13. A method for controlling a play speed in an optical disc device, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) identifying a transfer rate of data temporarily stored in a buffer and whether or not address information of an optical disc is normally detected, in a sequential play mode for sequentially reading and reproducing data recorded on the optical disc; and

(b) selectively varying a current play speed based on the results of the step (a).

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the step (a) comprises the step of:

identifying whether or not sub-queue information is normally detected when the optical disc is a CD, or identifying whether or not disc identification information is normally detected when the optical disc is a DVD.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the step (b) lowers the current play speed of the optical disc when the identified data transfer rate corresponds to a predetermined basic speed and when the address information of the optical disc is abnormally detected.

16. The method according to claim 15, further comprising the step of:

(c) performing a re-try play control operation for temporarily stopping the data reading, and repeating, a predetermined number of times, an operation for reading a recording position where the data reading has failed when the data transfer rate does not correspond to the predetermined basic speed and when disc defects occur.

17. An optical disc device comprising:

means for reading data from an optical disc;

means for determining whether or not a current data reading from the optical disc is a sequential reading operation; and

means for lowering a data read speed of the optical disc in accordance with whether or not the current data reading has failed, when the current data reading is a sequential reading operation.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the determination of whether or not the current data reading has failed is based on whether or not a reading of data addresses from the optical disc has failed.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the data addresses are sub-Q information when the optical disc is a CD, or ID information when the optical disc is a DVD.

20. An optical disc device comprising:

means for identifying a transfer rate of data temporarily stored in a buffer and identifying whether or not address information of an optical disc is normally detected, in a sequential data play mode; and

means for selectively varying a current play speed based on the identifying results.